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EDL

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

CV 13 3451

AMANDA FRLEKIN and DEAN PELLE, on  
behalf of themselves and all others similarly  
situated,

Plaintiffs,

v.

APPLE INC., a California corporation,  
Defendant.

Case No.

CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT  
JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

1 Plaintiffs (“Plaintiffs”), on behalf of themselves and all other similarly situated persons, by and  
2 through their undersigned counsel, allege upon personal knowledge as to themselves and upon  
3 information and belief as to other matters (which is based on, among other things, their experiences at  
4 Defendant’s stores, review of Defendant’s records, conversations with Defendant’s employees and  
5 investigation of their counsel), as follows:

6 **NATURE OF ACTION**

7 1. Plaintiffs bring this action on behalf of themselves and all other similarly situated  
8 current and former hourly paid and non-exempt Specialists, Lead Specialists and Expert Specialists  
9 (“Specialists”) and Managers, Senior Managers, Developmental Managers and Business Managers  
10 (“Managers,” and, together with Specialists, “Apple Hourly Employees”) of Defendant Apple Inc.  
11 (“Apple” or “Defendant”). The Defendant in this action, by virtue of its management and control over  
12 the wages and work of Apple Hourly Employees, is an “employer” under applicable labor law.

13 2. Apple operates as one of the world’s largest global technology companies which  
14 designs, manufactures and markets mobile communication and media devices, personal computers,  
15 and portable digital music players, and sells a variety of related software, services, peripherals,  
16 networking solutions, and third-party digital content and applications. Apple has a presence and retail  
17 stores in 13 countries, including a permanent presence in California, and employs approximately  
18 72,800 people, 42,400 of who work in Apple’s retail segment.

19 3. A Specialist’s duties include customer support relating to retail sales of Apple  
20 products and accessories. Specialists are also required to have knowledge of and be able to perform  
21 light diagnostic checks on Apple hardware and software. A Manager’s duties include overseeing the  
22 Specialists and tending to customer-related needs. Managers are non-exempt hourly paid employees  
23 who are entitled to overtime compensation.

24 4. As particularized below, Apple has engaged and continues to engage in illegal and  
25 improper wage practices that have deprived Apple Hourly Employees throughout the United States of  
26 millions of dollars in wages and overtime compensation. These practices include requiring Apple  
27 Hourly Employees to wait in line and undergo two off-the-clock security bag searches and clearance  
28 checks when they leave for their meal breaks and after they have clocked out at the end of their shifts.

1 These “personal package and bag searches” are done for the sole benefit of Apple; are a uniform  
2 practice and policy in all Apple retail stores nationwide; and are not imposed on Apple’s customers.  
3 This illegal practice and policy has been known to the Defendant for years and Apple continues to  
4 require Apple Hourly Employees to endure these required but uncompensated security checks. For  
5 these reasons, Plaintiffs bring this action on behalf of themselves and other Apple Hourly Employees  
6 to recover unpaid wages, overtime compensation, penalties, interest, injunctive relief, damages and  
7 reasonable attorneys’ fees and costs under, among other statutes, the Fair Labor Standards Act (the  
8 “FLSA”) §§ 201 *et seq.*, Cal. Lab. Code §§ 203, 226(e), 1194, and 1194.2 (the “CLC”), California  
9 Unfair Competition Law, Cal Bus. & Prof Code §§ 17200 *et seq.*, and McKinney’s Labor Law (the  
10 “NYLL”), §§ 190 *et seq.*, §§ 650 *et seq.*, and 12 NYCRR § 142-2.2.

#### 11 JURISDICTION AND VENUE

12 5. This Court has original jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1331 because the action  
13 involves a federal statute, the FLSA, 29 U.S.C. §216(b).

14 6. This Court has original jurisdiction over all claims in this action under the Class  
15 Action Fairness Act (“CAFA”) 28 U.S.C. 1332(d). This is a proposed class action in which: (a) there  
16 are 100 or more members in each proposed class; (b) at least some members of each proposed class  
17 have a different citizenship from the Defendant; and (c) the claims of the proposed class members  
18 exceed \$5,000,000.00 in the aggregate.

19 7. This Court has supplemental jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 1367 over the state law  
20 wage and hour claims because those claims derive from a common nucleus of operative fact.

21 8. Venue is proper in the Northern District of California pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §  
22 1391(b)(1) and (2) because the Defendant is headquartered in this judicial district and a substantial  
23 part of the events giving rise to the claims asserted herein occurred in this judicial district.

#### 24 INTRADISTRICT ASSIGNMENT

25 9. This matter is properly assigned to the San Francisco Division of this District pursuant  
26 to Civil Local Rule 3-2(c) because Defendant maintains numerous retail stores within the counties  
27 comprising the San Francisco Division and employs numerous hourly non-exempt employees at those  
28 locations, who, on information and belief, were subjected to Defendant’s mandatory personal package

1 and bag search policy challenged by this action. As stated in Defendant's written rules, the mandatory  
2 personal package and bag search policy "appl[ies] to all employees of Apple Inc. and participating  
3 subsidiaries in the United States." See Apple Employee Policies. Therefore, a substantial part of the  
4 events or omissions that give rise to the claims occurred within this Division within the meaning of  
5 Civil Local Rule 3-2(c).

## 6 **THE PARTIES**

### 7 **Plaintiffs**

#### 8 **Amanda Frlekin**

9 10. Plaintiff, Amanda Frlekin, is a resident of Los Angeles, California. Ms. Frlekin was  
10 employed by Apple on a full-time basis as a Specialist at its Century City retail store in Los Angeles,  
11 California from August 2010 until April 2013. Ms. Frlekin was paid an hourly rate of between \$12.10  
12 and \$15.60. Throughout Ms. Frlekin's employment at Apple, she was required to undergo personal  
13 package and bag searches before she was permitted to leave the store for her uncompensated meal  
14 breaks and before she was permitted to leave the store after she had clocked out at the end of her  
15 shifts. These security checks were significant, integral, indispensable, not a de minimis task or request  
16 and done solely for Apple's benefit to prevent employee pilferage. By way of example, during any  
17 week of her employment from 2010 through 2013, Ms. Frlekin waited in line to undergo a "personal  
18 package and bag search" for at least 5-10 minutes without compensation prior to leaving for all of her  
19 uncompensated meal breaks and for at least 10 minutes prior to leaving at the end of all of her shift  
20 once she had already clocked out. As a specific example, Ms. Frlekin was required to wait in line for  
21 off-the-clock security checks before leaving for her meal break and at the end of her shift for 10-15  
22 minutes every day during the week of January 8, 2013 to January 12, 2013. However, because of  
23 Defendant's improper uncompensated security check policies as described more fully below, Ms.  
24 Frlekin was deprived of wages as required by the FLSA and CLC. During any given week, Ms.  
25 Frlekin worked approximately 50 minutes to 1.5 hours of uncompensated overtime. By conservative  
26 calculations, this equated over the course of one year to an aggregate amount of approximately \$1,500  
27 in uncompensated hours worked and overtime.

1           11. Supervisors employed at Apple retail stores, including Ms. Frlekin's store, had  
2 knowledge of and required Plaintiffs to undergo these uncompensated security screenings in  
3 accordance with Apple's corporate policy. Supervisors in Ms. Frlekin's California store who were  
4 aware of these uncompensated personal package and bag searches include: (1) Danya Bonett, the  
5 Store Leader; (2) Erik Kinder, a Senior Manager; (3) Breian Krink, a Senior Store Manager; (4)  
6 Heather Harte, a Store Manager; (5) Andrew Chantra, a Store Manager; and (6) Greg Schnieder, a  
7 Store Manager. These and other supervisors permitted, required and enforced the corporately derived  
8 and mandated security checks and requested that Ms. Frlekin and others similarly situated perform  
9 these integral and indispensable duties without proper wages or overtime compensation.

10           **Dean Pelle**

11           12. Plaintiff, Dean Pelle, is a resident of Brooklyn, New York. Mr. Pelle was employed  
12 by Apple on a full-time basis as a Specialist at Apple's Lennox Mall retail store in Atlanta, Georgia  
13 from 2007 until 2008, then in Apple's Wellington Beach retail store in West Palm Beach, Florida  
14 from 2008 until 2009, and finally in Apple's West 14th Street retail store in New York, New York  
15 from 2009 until March of 2013. Mr. Pelle was paid an hourly rate of approximately \$18.75.  
16 Throughout Mr. Pelle's employment at Apple, he was required to undergo personal package and bag  
17 searches before he was permitted to leave the store for his uncompensated meal break and before he  
18 was permitted to leave the store after he had clocked out at the end of his shift. These security checks  
19 were significant, integral, indispensable, not a de minimis task or request and done solely for Apple's  
20 benefit to prevent employee pilferage. By way of example, during any week of his employment from  
21 2008 through 2013, Mr. Pelle waited in line to undergo a "personal package and bag search" for at  
22 least 5 minutes without compensation prior to leaving for all of his uncompensated meal breaks and  
23 for at least 10 minutes prior to leaving at the end of all of his shift once he had already clocked out.  
24 As a specific example, Mr. Pelle was required to wait in line for off the clock security checks before  
25 leaving for his meal break and at the end of his shift for 10–15 minutes every day during the week of  
26 February 19, 2013 to February 23, 2013. As a further specific example, Mr. Pelle was required to  
27 wait in line for off the clock security checks before leaving for his meal break and at the end of his  
28 shift for 10–15 minutes every day during the week of March 5, 2013 to March 9, 2013. However,



1 because of Defendant's improper uncompensated security check policies as described more fully  
2 below, Mr. Pelle was deprived of wages as required by the FLSA and NYLL. During any given  
3 week, Mr. Pelle worked approximately 50 minutes to 1.5 hours of uncompensated overtime. By  
4 conservative calculations, this equated over the course of one year to an aggregate amount of  
5 approximately \$1,400 in uncompensated hours worked and overtime.

6 13. Supervisors employed at Apple retail stores, including Mr. Pelle's store, had  
7 knowledge of and required that Apple Hourly Employees undergo these uncompensated security  
8 screenings. Supervisors who were aware of these uncompensated "personal package and bag  
9 searches" include: (1) Arik Nagel, a Developmental Manager from the West 14th Street store location  
10 in New York; (2) Anthony Allicock, a Developmental Manager from the West 14th Street store  
11 location in New York; and (3) Peter Jordan, a Senior Manager from the West 14th Street store  
12 location in New York. These supervisors, along with numerous others permitted, required and  
13 enforced the corporately derived and mandated security checks and requested that Mr. Pelle and  
14 others similarly situated perform these integral and indispensable duties without proper straight wages  
15 or overtime compensation.

16 **Defendant**

17 14. Apple is a publically traded company which conducts business throughout the United  
18 States and abroad. It was established and incorporated under the laws of California and has its  
19 principal headquarters in California.

20 15. Apple designs, manufactures and markets mobile communication and media devices,  
21 personal computers, and portable digital music players, and sells a variety of related software,  
22 services, peripherals, networking solutions, and third-party digital content and applications. Apple  
23 employs approximately 72,800 people, 42,400 of whom work in Apple's retail segment.  
24 Additionally, Apple operates out of 13 countries, has approximately 390 retail stores and generated  
25 net sales of \$156.5 billion in 2012.

26 16. The wages and hours and all of Defendant's related employee compensation policies  
27 are and were centrally and collectively dictated, controlled, and ratified. As such, Defendant had the  
28 power to control the wage policies and practices described herein through its oversight of day-to-day

1 operating procedures, control over employee work schedules, ability to determine employees' rate of  
2 pay, and ability to control Apple's record keeping practices. As such, Defendant is the "employer" –  
3 single, joint or otherwise – of Plaintiffs and other members of the proposed classes described below.

#### 4 **FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS**

##### 5 **Background**

6 17. Apple has thousands of hourly paid non-exempt Specialists and Managers. Each  
7 Specialist and Manager is employed at a specific Apple retail store, including Plaintiff Amanda  
8 Frlekin's Century City store location in California.

9 18. Each Apple retail store has numerous managers who are responsible for overseeing the  
10 Specialists and assigning daily tasks. These Managers, who are hourly paid, non-exempt employees,  
11 are subject to the same "personal package and bag searches" as those conducted upon Specialists and  
12 are members of the putative class that Plaintiffs seek to represent. However, Supervisors and others  
13 with executive positions who are paid fixed salaries are not members of the classes that Plaintiffs seek  
14 to represent in this action.

15 19. Apple hired Plaintiffs and promised to pay hourly wages for their work. On average,  
16 full-time Specialists are paid between minimum wage and \$18.75 per hour and have a standard work  
17 week of 40 hours. Moreover, each full-time employee is entitled to a daily unpaid meal break of one  
18 hour.

19 20. Apple Hourly Employees are required to clock in when they arrive at work, clock out  
20 when they go on a meal break, clock in when they return from a meal break and clock out when they  
21 leave for the day. The time-keeping system and the procedures for using it are the same at each Apple  
22 retail store. In this regard, Apple uses time tracking software developed by Kronos Inc. The software  
23 requires Apple Hourly Employees to enter a username and password to clock in and clock out each  
24 day.

##### 25 **Apple's Personal Package and Bag Check Policy Deprives Employees of Compensation When** 26 **They Perform Services For The Defendant's Benefit**

27 21. Pursuant to a uniform nationwide policy originated by Apple, "[a]ll employees,  
28 including managers and Market Support employees, are subject to personal package and bag  
searches." See Apple Employee Conduct Manual. If an Apple Hourly Employee refuses to submit to

1 this security screening or deviated from the corporate policy in any way, it “could result in  
2 disciplinary action, up to and including termination.” *See* Apple Employee Policies. Apple Hourly  
3 Employees were and are required to wait in line and be searched for potential or possible store items  
4 or merchandise taken without permission and/or other contraband. Thus, at the discretion and control  
5 of the Defendant and solely for its benefit, Plaintiffs and other Apple Hourly Employees were and are  
6 required to wait in line for security checks for at least 10–15 minutes each day before leaving for their  
7 meal break and at the end of their shift after they had already clocked out. This daily 10–15 minute  
8 uncompensated waiting time during security checks was done in order to undergo searches for  
9 possible contraband and/or pilferage of inventory. Because such screening is designed to prevent and  
10 deter employee theft, a concern that stems from the nature of the employee’s work (specifically, their  
11 access to high value electronics and merchandise), the security checks and consequential wait time are  
12 necessary to the employee’s primary work as retail Specialists and done solely for Apple’s benefit.

13 22. A large number of Specialists and Managers leave for lunch at the same time and/or  
14 end their shift at the same time. This creates lengthy lines and backups for managers, members of the  
15 security team and others authorized to conduct security screenings who are often times engaged in  
16 other job related duties. As a result, Apple Hourly Employees are forced to wait in these lines and  
17 undergo lengthy off-the-clock security screenings before they are allowed to leave the premises. This  
18 work, done primarily for the employer’s benefit, is time which Apple Hourly Employees should be,  
19 but are not compensated for, both straight hours and overtime hours worked in excess of 40 in a week  
20 or, in California, in excess of 8 in a day.

21 23. Apple’s corporate employee conduct policy mandates and requires that Specialists  
22 “[f]ind a Manager or member of the security team (where applicable) to search [their] bags and  
23 packages before [they] left the store.” *See* Apple Employee Conduct Manual. Additionally, the  
24 policy forbids Specialists and Managers from leaving the store “prior to having [their] personal  
25 package or bag searched by a member of management or the security team (where applicable).” *Id.*  
26 Furthermore, these policies are uniform throughout every Apple retail store and “apply to all  
27 employees of Apple Inc. and participating subsidiaries in the United States.” *See* Apple Employee  
28 Policies. Thus, these uncompensated wait times and security screenings unlawfully deprive all



1 Specialists in Apple's retail stores throughout the country of proper compensation.

2 **FAIR LABOR STANDARDS ACT COLLECTIVE ACTION ALLEGATIONS**

3 24. The preceding paragraphs are incorporated by reference as if fully set forth herein.

4 25. Plaintiffs, Amanda Frlekin and Dean Pelle, bring the FLSA collective claim described  
5 below on behalf of themselves and all other persons similarly situated pursuant to 29 U.S.C. §§ 207  
6 and 216(b), specifically, on behalf of:

7 All Apple Hourly Employees who worked in an Apple, Inc. retail store in the United  
8 States, who are or were employed within the three years preceding the filing of this  
9 action by the Defendant, and who were: (a) not compensated for off-the-clock time  
10 spent waiting in security screening lines and undergoing personal package and bag  
searches before being allowed to leave the premises; and/or (b) were not fully  
compensated for this time worked over forty hours per week at overtime rates (the  
"FLSA Collective Class").

11 26. Excluded from the FLSA Collective Class are Defendant, its legal representatives,  
12 officers, directors, assigns, and successors, or any individual who has or had a controlling interest in  
13 Apple. Also excluded are persons and entities who submit timely and otherwise proper requests for  
14 exclusion from the FLSA Collective Class.

15 27. Plaintiffs are unable to state the exact number of class members without discovery of  
16 Defendant's books and records but estimate the class to exceed several thousand individuals.

17 28. Defendant improperly benefited from Plaintiffs' and the FLSA Collective Class  
18 members' uncompensated work while waiting in lengthy security check lines and undergoing personal  
19 package and bag searches. Defendant also failed to pay Plaintiffs and members of the FLSA  
20 Collective Class time-and-one-half their regular rate of pay for hours worked beyond forty hours in a  
21 workweek.

22 29. Defendant's unlawful conduct has been widespread, repeated and consistent.  
23 Moreover, Defendant's conduct was willful and in bad faith and has caused significant damages to  
24 Plaintiffs and the FLSA Collective Class.

25 30. Defendant is liable under the FLSA for failing to properly compensate Plaintiffs and  
26 the FLSA Collective Class, and, as such, notice should be sent out to the FLSA Collective Class.  
27 There are numerous similarly situated, current and former employees of the Defendant who have been  
28 denied wages in violation of the FLSA who would benefit from the issuance of a Court-supervised

1 notice of the present lawsuit and the opportunity to join in the action. Those similarly situated  
2 employees are known to Defendant and are readily identifiable through Defendant's records.

3 **CALIFORNIA STATE LAW CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS**

4 31. The preceding paragraphs are incorporated by reference as if fully set forth herein.

5 32. Plaintiff Amanda Frlekin brings the California state claims described below on behalf  
6 of herself and as a class action pursuant to Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure on behalf  
7 of a Class consisting of:

8 All Apple Hourly Employees who worked in an Apple, Inc. retail store in the State of  
9 California, who are or were employed within the four years preceding the filing of this  
10 action by the Defendant, and who were: (a) not compensated for off-the-cock time  
11 spent waiting in security screening lines and undergoing personal package and bag  
searches before being allowed to leave the premises; and/or (b) were not fully  
compensated for this time worked over eight hours per day and/or forty hours per week  
at overtime rates (the "California Class").

12 33. Excluded from the California Class are Defendant, its legal representatives, officers,  
13 directors, assigns, and successors, or any individual who has or had a controlling interest in Apple.  
14 Also excluded are persons and entities who submit timely and otherwise proper requests for exclusion  
15 from the California Class.

16 34. Apple operates numerous facilities and employs thousands of Apple Hourly  
17 Employees in California and systematically fails and refuses to pay them for all compensable hours  
18 worked. The members of the California Class are so numerous that joinder of all members in one  
19 proceeding is impracticable.

20 35. Plaintiff's claims are typical of the claims of other California Class members because  
21 they were hourly-wage, non-exempt employees who were not compensated for work performed at the  
22 employer's request while waiting in lengthy security check lines and undergoing personal package and  
23 bag searches. Plaintiffs and other California Class members have sustained similar types of damages  
24 as a result of Defendant's failure to comply with the CLC. Plaintiffs and other California Class  
25 members have been injured in that they have been uncompensated or under-compensated due to  
26 Defendant's common policies, practices, and patterns of conduct.

1           36.     Plaintiffs will fairly and adequately protect the interests of the California Class.  
2     Plaintiffs have retained counsel competent and experienced in complex class action and wage and  
3     hour litigation. There is no conflict between the Plaintiffs and the California Class.

4           37.     Common questions of law and fact exist as to the California Class that predominate  
5     over any questions solely affecting them individually and include, but are not limited to, the  
6     following:

- 7                   (a)     Whether Defendant failed and/or refused to pay Plaintiffs and the California  
8                   Class for all of the compensable time that they worked for Defendant while  
9                   waiting in lengthy security check lines and undergoing personal package and  
10                  bag searches in violation of the California Unfair Competition Law, Cal. Bus.  
11                  & Prof Code § 17200 *et seq.*, and the CLC and related regulations (CLC §§  
12                  510, 1194, and 1197 and Cal Wage Order No. 4);
- 13                  (b)     Whether Defendant failed to keep true and accurate time records for all hours  
14                  worked by their employees as required by CLC § 226;
- 15                  (c)     Whether Defendant correctly compensated members of the California Class for  
16                  hours worked in excess of forty per workweek;
- 17                  (d)     Whether Defendant correctly compensated members of the California Class for  
18                  hours worked in excess of eight per day;
- 19                  (e)     Whether Defendant engaged in a pattern and/or practice in California of  
20                  forcing, coercing, and/or permitting Plaintiffs and California Class members to  
21                  perform work for Defendant's benefit which was not compensated;
- 22                  (f)     Whether Defendant's policy of failing to pay workers was instituted willfully  
23                  or with reckless disregard of the law;
- 24                  (g)     Whether Defendant failed to comply with CLC §§ 201 and 202 *et seq.* and is  
25                  thus subject to a waiting time penalty under CLC § 203; and
- 26                  (h)     The nature and extent of class-wide injury and the measure of damages for  
27                  those injuries.
- 28

1           38. Class action treatment is superior to any alternatives for the fair and efficient  
2 adjudication of the controversy alleged herein. Such treatment will permit a large number of similarly  
3 situated persons to prosecute their common claims in a single forum simultaneously, efficiently and  
4 without the duplication of effort and expense that numerous individual actions would entail.  
5 Individual class members' damages are inadequate to justify the costs of prosecuting their claims in  
6 any manner other than a class action. No difficulties are likely to be encountered in the management  
7 of this class action that would preclude its maintenance as a class action, and no superior alternative  
8 exists for the fair and efficient adjudication of this controversy. Members of the California Class are  
9 readily identifiable from Defendant's own records.

10           39. Prosecution of separate actions by individual members of the California Class would  
11 create the risk of inconsistent or varying adjudications with respect to individual members of the  
12 California Class that would establish incompatible standards of conduct for the Defendant.

13           40. Without a class action, Defendant will retain the benefit of its wrongdoing and will  
14 continue a course of action that will result in further damages to Plaintiffs and the California Class.

15                           **NEW YORK CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS**

16           41. The preceding paragraphs are incorporated by reference as if fully set forth herein.

17           42. Plaintiff, Dean Pelle, brings the New York state claims described below on his own  
18 behalf and as a class action pursuant to Federal Rule 23 on behalf of a Class consisting of:

19           All Apple Hourly Employees who worked in an Apple, Inc. retail store in the State of  
20 New York, who are or were employed within the six years preceding the filing of this  
21 action by the Defendant, and who were: (a) not compensated for off-the-clock time  
22 spent waiting in security screening lines and undergoing personal package and bag  
searches before being allowed to leave the premises; and/or (b) were not fully  
compensated for this time worked over forty hours per week at overtime rates (the  
"New York Class").

23           43. Excluded from the New York Class are Defendant, its legal representatives, officers,  
24 directors, assigns, and successors, or any individual who has or had a controlling interest in Apple.  
25 Also excluded are persons and entities who submit timely and otherwise proper requests for exclusion  
26 from the New York Class.

27           44. Apple operates numerous facilities and employs thousands of Apple Hourly  
28 Employees in New York State and systematically fails and refuses to pay them for all compensable

1 hours worked. The members of the New York Class are so numerous that joinder of all members in  
2 one proceeding is impracticable.

3 45. Plaintiff's claims are typical of the claims of other New York Class members because  
4 they were hourly-wage employees who were not compensated for work performed at the employer's  
5 request while waiting in lengthy security check lines and undergoing personal package and bag  
6 searches. Plaintiff and other New York Class members have sustained similar types of damages as a  
7 result of Defendant's failure to comply with the NYLL. Plaintiff and other New York Class members  
8 have been injured in that they have been uncompensated or under-compensated due to Defendant's  
9 common policies, practices, and patterns of conduct.

10 46. Plaintiffs will fairly and adequately protect the interests of the New York Class.  
11 Plaintiffs have retained counsel competent and experienced in complex class action and wage and  
12 hour litigation. There is no conflict between Plaintiff and the New York Class.

13 47. Common questions of law and fact exist as to the New York Class that predominate  
14 over any questions solely affecting them individually and include, but are not limited to, the  
15 following:

- 16 (a) Whether Defendant failed and/or refused to pay Plaintiffs and the New York  
17 Class for all of the compensable time that they worked for Defendant while  
18 waiting in lengthy security check lines and undergoing personal package and  
19 bag searches;
- 20 (b) Whether Defendant failed to keep true and accurate time records for all hours  
21 worked by their employees as required by New York Labor Law §§ 190 *et seq.*  
22 and 654 *et seq.*;
- 23 (c) Whether Defendant correctly compensated members of the New York Class  
24 for hours worked in excess of forty per workweek;
- 25 (d) Whether Defendant failed to comply with the posting and notice requirements  
26 of the NYLL;
- 27 (e) Whether Defendant engaged in a pattern and/or practice in New York of  
28 forcing, coercing, and/or permitting Plaintiff and New York Class members to



1 perform work for Defendant's benefit which was not compensated;

2 (f) Whether Defendant's policy of failing to pay workers was instituted willfully  
3 or with reckless disregard of the law; and

4 (g) The nature and extent of class-wide injury and the measure of damages for  
5 those injuries.

6 48. Class action treatment is superior to any alternatives for the fair and efficient  
7 adjudication of the controversy alleged herein. Such treatment will permit a large number of similarly  
8 situated persons to prosecute their common claims in a single forum simultaneously, efficiently and  
9 without the duplication of effort and expense that numerous individual actions would entail.  
10 Individual class members' damages are inadequate to justify the costs of prosecuting their claims in  
11 any manner other than a class action. No difficulties are likely to be encountered in the management  
12 of this class action that would preclude its maintenance as a class action, and no superior alternative  
13 exists for the fair and efficient adjudication of this controversy. Members of the New York Class are  
14 readily identifiable from Defendant's own records.

15 49. Prosecution of separate actions by individual members of the New York Class would  
16 create the risk of inconsistent or varying adjudications with respect to individual members of the New  
17 York Class that would establish incompatible standards of conduct for the Defendant.

18 50. Without a class action, Defendant will retain the benefit of its wrongdoing and will  
19 continue a course of action that will result in further damages to Plaintiffs and the New York Class.

## 20 **FIRST CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

### 21 **Violations of the Fair Labor Standards Act**

#### 22 **(On Behalf of All Plaintiffs and the FLSA Collective Class)**

23 51. The preceding paragraphs are incorporated by reference as if fully set forth herein.

24 52. At all relevant times, Defendant has been, and continues to be, an "employer" engaged  
25 in interstate commerce and/or in the production of goods for commerce, within the meaning of the  
26 FLSA, 29 U.S.C. § 203. At all relevant times, Defendant has employed and continues to employ,  
27 employees, including Plaintiffs and each of the members of the FLSA Collective Class.  
28

53. Plaintiffs consent in writing to be a part of this action pursuant to FLSA, 29 U.S.C. § 216(b), and attached hereto as Exhibit A is a copy of Plaintiffs' Opt-in forms. As this case proceeds, it is likely that other individuals will sign consent forms and join as Plaintiffs.

54. The FLSA requires each covered employer such as the Defendant to compensate all non-exempt employees at a rate of not less than one and one-half times the regular rate of pay for work performed in excess of forty hours per workweek. The FLSA also requires each covered employer to pay the minimum wage for all hours worked.

55. Plaintiffs and the members of the FLSA Collective Action were and are entitled to be paid minimum wage and overtime compensation for all hours worked.

56. Defendant, pursuant to its policies and practices, failed and refused to pay minimum wage and overtime premiums to Plaintiffs and the members of the FLSA Collective Class for all of their hours worked in excess of 40 hours per week. Plaintiffs do not assert any claims for "Gap Time" (uncompensated work performed under 40 hours per week) under the FLSA.

57. By failing to compensate Plaintiffs and the members of the FLSA Collective Class for minimum wage and overtime compensation, Defendant has violated, and continues to violate, the FLSA, 29 U.S.C. § 201, *et seq.*

58. The foregoing conduct, as alleged, constitutes a willful violation of the FLSA, within the meaning of 29 U.S.C. § 255(a).

59. Plaintiffs, on behalf of themselves and the FLSA Collective Class, seek damages in the amount of their unpaid wages and overtime compensation, interest, and such other legal and equitable relief as the Court deems just and proper.

60. Plaintiffs, on behalf of themselves and the FLSA Collective Class, seek recovery of attorney's fees and costs, to be paid by the Defendant, as provided by the FLSA, 29 U.S.C. § 216(b).

## **SECOND CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

### **Violations of the California Labor Code – Nonpayment of Minimum and Overtime Wages (Cal. Lab. Code §§ 1194, 1194.2)**

#### **(On Behalf of Plaintiff Amanda Frlekin and the California Class)**

61. The preceding paragraphs are incorporated by reference as if fully set forth herein.

1           62. Plaintiff Amanda Frlekin and members of the California Class were employees of  
2 Apple, while Apple was the employer of Plaintiffs and members of the California Class within the  
3 meaning of the California Labor Code and Wage Order 4.

4           63. Defendants have willfully failed to pay the minimum and overtime wages due as set  
5 forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint to Plaintiff Frlekin and members of the California  
6 Class.

7           64. Plaintiff Frlekin and members of the California Class were entitled to be paid no less  
8 than minimum wage for all hours worked up to forty in a workweek, and overtime compensation at  
9 not less than one and one-half times their regular rates of pay for all hours worked in excess of eight  
10 hours per day and/or forty hours in a workweek pursuant to Cal. Lab. Code § 510.

11           65. Apple was not and is not permitted by state or federal law, or by order of a court of  
12 competent jurisdiction, to withhold or divert any portion of the Plaintiff's and the California Class'  
13 unpaid minimum or overtime wages sought in this lawsuit.

14           66. Apple was not authorized by Plaintiff or any California Class members to withhold,  
15 divert or deduct any portion of their unpaid minimum or overtime wages sought in this lawsuit.

16           67. Pursuant to Cal. Lab. Code § 1194, employers such as Defendant who fail to pay an  
17 employee minimum or overtime wages in conformity with California law shall be liable to the  
18 employee for those unpaid wages, plus interest, reasonable attorneys' fees, and costs of suit. Pursuant  
19 to Cal. Lab. Code § 1194.2, employers such as Defendant who fail to pay an employee at least the  
20 minimum wage for all hours worked shall be liable to the employee for liquidated damages in an  
21 amount equal to the wages unlawfully unpaid and interest thereon.

22           68. Apple has violated the CLC by failing to pay Plaintiff and the members of the  
23 California Class minimum wages for all compensable time and by failing to pay Plaintiff and the  
24 members of the California Class for overtime payable at one and one-half times the employees'  
25 regular rates of pay.

26           69. Plaintiff, on behalf of herself and the California Class, seeks the amount of  
27 underpayments based on Defendant's failure to pay wages of at least the minimum wage and  
28 uncompensated overtime for all hours worked, as provided by the CLC, plus interest, liquidated

1 damages, attorneys' fees, costs, and such other legal and equitable relief as the Court deems just and  
2 proper.

3 **THIRD CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

4 **Violations of the California Unfair Competition Law**  
5 **(Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 17200 *et seq.*)**

6 **(On Behalf of Plaintiff Amanda Frlekin and the California Class)**

7 70. The preceding paragraphs are incorporated by reference as if fully set forth herein.

8 71. The California Unfair Competition Law ("UCL") prohibits Defendant from engaging  
9 in unfair competition, which means "any unlawful, unfair or fraudulent business act or practice." Cal.  
10 Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 17200 *et seq.*

11 72. Defendant's conduct alleged above constitutes an "unlawful" business act or practice  
12 within the meaning of the UCL because it violates each of the following laws:

- 13 (a) Cal. Lab. Code § 1197 (requiring payment of at least minimum wage for all  
14 hours worked);
- 15 (b) Cal. Lab. Code § 510 (requiring payment of overtime at the rate of one-and-  
16 one-half times the employee's regular rate of pay for all hours worked in  
17 excess of eight in a day or 40 in a week);
- 18 (c) Cal. Lab. Code §§ 201 and 202 (requiring timely payment to employees who  
19 have been discharged or quit of all wages earned and unpaid);
- 20 (d) IWC Wage Order 4 (8 Cal. Code Regs. § 11040); and
- 21 (e) The FLSA.

22 73. Plaintiff Frlekin lost money or property as a result of Defendant's unlawful conduct,  
23 because if Defendant had complied with the law, Plaintiff Frlekin would have been timely paid at least  
24 minimum wage for all time spent waiting in lengthy security check lines and undergoing personal  
25 package and bag searches, and she would have been paid overtime for all such time worked that  
26 exceeded eight hours in a day or forty hours in a week.

27 74. Plaintiff Frlekin and members of the California Class are entitled to restitution of all  
28 sums Defendant may have acquired by means of Defendant's unlawful conduct, as well as injunctive  
relief, costs of suit, and such other relief as the Court may deem proper.

**FOURTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

**Violations of California Labor Code – Wage Statement Penalties  
(Cal. Lab. Code § 226)**

**(On Behalf of Plaintiff Amanda Frlekin and the California Class)**

75. The preceding paragraphs are incorporated by reference as if fully set forth herein.

76. Cal. Labor Code § 226(a) requires every employer, including Defendant, to furnish each employee, semimonthly or at the time of each payment of wages, an accurate itemized wage statement, in writing, showing the total hours worked by the employee and the net wages earned. Similarly, Wage Order 4 requires employers to keep accurate information regarding each employee, including time records showing when the employee begins and ends each work period, and total hours worked in the payroll period. 8 Cal. Code Regs. § 11040, ¶7(A).

77. Defendant violated section 226(a) and Wage Order 4 by failing to maintain accurate records and by failing to furnish each employee with accurate itemized wage statements either semimonthly or for each pay period that reflected all time spent waiting in line for security checks and undergoing personal package and bag searches. Defendant's refusal to properly record this time, to include it in its itemized wage statements, or to properly pay its employees for this time was willful and intentional. As a result of these violations, Plaintiff and members of the California Class suffered injury because they were not paid for all hours worked.

78. Pursuant to Cal. Labor Code § 226(e), Plaintiff and each member of the California Class is entitled to a penalty in the amount of \$50 for the initial pay period in which a violation occurred, and a penalty of \$100 for each violation in a subsequent pay period, up to an aggregate penalty of \$4,000, as well as costs of suit and attorneys' fees. Pursuant to Cal. Labor Code § 226(f), each currently-employed member of the California Class is entitled to injunctive relief to ensure Defendant's compliance with section 226.

**FIFTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

**Violations of California Labor Code – Waiting Time Penalties  
(Cal. Lab. Code §§ 201, 202, 203)**

**(On Behalf of Plaintiff Amanda Frlekin and the California Class)**

79. The preceding paragraphs are incorporated by reference as if fully set forth herein.





8           89. Plaintiff, on behalf of himself and the New York Class, seek the amount of  
9 underpayments based on Defendant's failure to pay straight wages of at least the minimum wage for  
10 all hours worked, as provided by the New York Labor Law, and such other legal and equitable relief  
11 as the Court deems just and proper.

**(On Behalf of Plaintiff Dean Pelle and the New York Class)**

91. The overtime wage provisions of Article 19 of the NYLL and its supporting regulations 12 N.Y.C.R.R. 142-2.1 and 142-2.2 apply to the Defendant and protect Plaintiff and the members of the New York Class.

93. By Defendant's knowing and/or intentional failure to pay Plaintiff and the members of the New York Class overtime wages for hours worked in excess of forty hours per week, it has willfully violated NYLL Article 19, §§ 650 *et. seq.*, and the supporting New York State Department of Labor Regulations.

1           94. Due to Defendant's violations of the NYLL, Plaintiff and the members of the New  
 2 York Class are entitled to recover from the Defendant their unpaid overtime wages, reasonable  
 3 attorneys' fees and costs of the action, and pre-judgment and post-judgment interest.

4                                   **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

5           **WHEREFORE**, all Plaintiffs, individually and on behalf of the FLSA Collective Class, seek  
 6 the following relief:

7           A. Designation of this action as a collective action on behalf of the FLSA Collective  
 8 Class (asserting FLSA claims) and prompt issuance of notice pursuant to 29 U.S.C. §216(b) to all  
 9 similarly situated members, apprising them of the pendency of this action, and permitting them to  
 10 assert timely FLSA claims in this action by filing individual Plaintiff Consent Forms pursuant to 29  
 11 U.S.C. § 216(b);

12           B. Designation of Plaintiffs as the Representatives of the FLSA Collective Class;

13           C. Appointment of Plaintiffs' counsel as Lead Counsel for the FLSA Collective Class;

14           D. A declaratory judgment that the practices complained of herein are unlawful under the  
 15 FLSA, and injunctive relief requiring termination or modification of the unlawful practices  
 16 challenged in this Complaint, including Defendant's improper requirement that Apple Hourly  
 17 Employees wait in lengthy security check lines and undergo personal package and bag searches  
 18 without compensation for their time;

19           E. An award of damages, according to proof, including but not limited to unpaid  
 20 overtime wages and lost benefits, to be paid by the Defendant;

21           F. An award of costs incurred herein, including expert fees;

22           G. An award of attorneys' fees pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 216;

23           H. An award of pre-judgment and post judgment interest, as provided by law; and

24           I. All such other relief as this Court shall deem just and proper.

1           **WHEREFORE**, Plaintiff Amanda Frlekin, individually and on behalf of the California Class,  
2 seeks the following relief:

3           A.     Certification of this action as a class action pursuant to Federal Rule 23 and the  
4 appointment of Plaintiffs as the representative of the California Class and Plaintiffs' counsel as Lead  
5 Counsel for the California Class;

6           B.     An award to Plaintiff and members of the California Class of damages for the amount  
7 of unpaid minimum wages in addition to interest subject to proof;

8           C.     An award to Plaintiff and members of the California Class of damages for the amount  
9 of unpaid overtime in addition to interest subject to proof;

10           D.    An award to Plaintiff and members of the California Class of any waiting time  
11 penalties under § 203 *et seq.* of the CLC;

12           E.    An award to Plaintiff and members of the California Class of any itemized wage  
13 statement penalties under § 226 of the CLC;

14           F.    An award to Plaintiff and members of the California Class of restitution under the  
15 UCL;

16           G.    An award to Plaintiff and the members of the California Class of reasonable attorneys'  
17 fees and costs pursuant to the CLC;

18           H.    An award of pre- and post-judgment interest on all monetary relief prayed for above,  
19 as may be permitted by law;

20           I.    An award of attorneys' fees pursuant to sections 226(e) and 1194 of the CLC and/or  
21 pursuant to Cal. Code of Civ. Procedure section 1021.5;

22           J.    An award of costs of suit;

23           K.    A declaratory judgment that the practices complained of herein are unlawful under the  
24 CLC and/or the UCL, and injunctive relief requiring termination or modification of the unlawful  
25  
26  
27  
28

1 practices challenged in this Complaint, including Defendants' improper requirement that Apple  
2 Hourly Employees wait in lengthy security check lines and undergo personal package and bag  
3 searches without compensation for their time;

4 L. All such other relief as this Court shall deem just and proper.

5 **WHEREFORE**, Plaintiff Dean Pelle, individually and on behalf of the New York Class,  
6 seeks the following relief:  
7

8 A. Certification of this action as a class action under Rule 23 and the appointment of  
9 Plaintiff as the representatives of the New York Class and Plaintiff's counsel as Lead Counsel for the  
10 New York Class;

11 B. An award to Plaintiff and members of the New York Class of damages for the amount  
12 of unpaid straight wages in addition to interest subject to proof;

13 C. An award to Plaintiff and members of the New York Class of damages for the amount  
14 of unpaid overtime in addition to interest subject to proof;

15 D. An award to Plaintiff and members of the New York Class of reasonable attorneys'  
16 fees and costs pursuant to the NYLL;

17 E. A declaratory judgment that the practices complained of herein are unlawful under the  
18 NYLL, and injunctive relief requiring termination or modification of the unlawful practices  
19 challenged in this Complaint, including Defendant's improper requirement that Apple Hourly  
20 Employees wait in lengthy security check lines and undergo personal package and bag searches  
21 without compensation for their time;  
22

23 F. All such other relief as this Court shall deem just and proper.  
24  
25  
26  
27  
28



**DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL**

Pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 38(b), Plaintiffs demand a trial by jury of all issues so triable.

DATED: July 25, 2013

By:   
Kimberly A. Kralowec

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Attorneys for Plaintiffs and the Putative Classes

EXHIBIT A

I consent to be a party plaintiff in a lawsuit against Apple Inc. and/or related entities in order to seek redress for violations of the Fair Labor Standards Act, pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 216(b). I hereby designate The Law Firm of Louis Ginsberg, P.C. and McLaughlin & Stern, LLP to represent me in such a lawsuit.

  
Signature

06/21/2013  
Dated

Amanda-Faith Frlekin  
Full Legal Name (print)

REDACTED  
Address

REDACTED  
City, State Zip Code

I consent to be a party plaintiff in a lawsuit against Apple Inc. and/or related entities in order to seek redress for violations of the Fair Labor Standards Act, pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 216(b). I hereby designate The Law Firm of Louis Ginsberg, P.C. and McLaughlin & Stern, LLP to represent me in such a lawsuit.

Dean N. Pelle 5/29/13  
Signature Dated

Dean N. Pelle  
Full Legal Name (print)

REDACTED

Address

REDACTED

City, State

Zip Code